

SENATE BILL 3983
By Cooper

AN ACT to amend Tennessee Code Annotated, Title 56, Chapter 6, to enact the "Tennessee Public Adjuster Licensing Act of 2006" and relative to the licensing of public adjusters.

BE IT ENACTED BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF THE STATE OF TENNESSEE:

SECTION 1. Tennessee Code Annotated, Title 56, Chapter 6, is amended by adding the following as a new, appropriately designated part.

SECTION 2. This part shall be known as and may be cited as the "Tennessee Public Adjuster Licensing Act of 2006". This part governs the qualifications and procedures for the licensing of public adjusters. It specifies the duties of and restrictions on public adjusters, which include limiting their licensure to assisting insureds in first party claims.

SECTION 3. As used in this part, unless the context otherwise requires:

(1) "Catastrophic disaster" means an event that results in large numbers of deaths and injuries; causes extensive damage or destruction of facilities that provide and sustain human needs; produces an overwhelming demand on state and local response resources and mechanisms; causes a severe long-term effect on general economic activity; and severely affects state, local and private sector capabilities to begin and sustain response activities. A catastrophic disaster shall be declared by the President of the United States or the governor of the state or district in which the disaster occurred;

(2) "Commissioner" means the commissioner of the department of commerce and insurance;

(3) "Fingerprints" means an impression of the lines on the finger taken for purpose of identification. The impression may be electronic or in ink converted to electronic format;

(4) "Home state" means the District of Columbia and any state or territory of the United States in which the public adjuster's principal place of residence or principal place of business is located. If neither the state in which the public adjuster maintains the principal place of residence nor the state in which the public adjuster maintains the principal place of business has a substantially similar law governing public adjusters, the public adjuster may declare another state in which it becomes licensed and acts as a public adjuster to be the home state;

(5) "Individual" means a natural person;

(6) "NAIC" means the National Association of Insurance Commissioners;

(7) "Person" means an individual or a business entity;

(8) "Public adjuster" means any person who, for compensation or any other thing of value, on behalf of the insured:

(A) Acts or aids, solely in relation to first party claims arising under insurance contracts that insure the real or personal property of the insured, on behalf of an insured in negotiating for, or effecting the settlement of, a claim for loss or damage covered by an insurance contract;

(B) Advertises for employment as an public adjuster of insurance claims or solicits business or represents himself or herself to the public as a public adjuster of first party insurance claims for losses or damages arising out of policies of insurance that insure real or personal property; or

(C) Directly or indirectly solicits business, investigates or adjusts losses, or advises an insured about first party claims for losses or damages arising out of policies of insurance that insure real or personal property for another person engaged in the business of adjusting losses or damages covered by an insurance policy, for the insured;

(9) "Uniform business entity application" means the current version of the NAIC uniform individual application for resident and nonresident individuals; and

(10) "Uniform individual application" means the current version of the NAIC uniform business entity application for resident and nonresident business entities.

SECTION 4.

(a) A person shall not act or hold himself out as a public adjuster in this state unless the person is licensed as a public adjuster in accordance with this part.

(b) A person licensed as a public adjuster shall not misrepresent to a claimant that he or she is an adjuster representing an insurer in any capacity, including acting as an employee of the insurer or acting as an independent adjuster unless so appointed by an insurer in writing to act on the insurer's behalf for that specific claim or purpose.

(c) A business entity acting as a public adjuster may obtain a public adjuster license. Application shall be made using the uniform business entity application. Before approving the application, the commissioner shall find that:

(1) The business entity has paid the fees set forth in the rule promulgated under Section 6(a)(5); and

(2) The business entity has designated a licensed public adjuster responsible for the business entity's compliance with the insurance laws, rules and regulations of this state.

(d) Notwithstanding the provisions of this section, a license as a public adjuster shall not be required of the following:

(1) An attorney at law admitted to practice in this state, when acting in his or her professional capacity as an attorney;

(2) A person who negotiates or settles claims arising under a life or health insurance policy or an annuity contract;

(3) A person employed only for the purpose of obtaining facts surrounding a loss or furnishing technical assistance to a licensed public adjuster, including photographers, estimators, private investigators, engineers and handwriting experts;

(4) A licensed health care provider, or employee of a licensed health care provider, who prepares or files a health claim form on behalf of a patient; or

(5) A person who settles subrogation claims between insurers.

SECTION 5.

(a) A person applying for a public adjuster license shall make application to the commissioner on the appropriate uniform application or other application prescribed by the commissioner.

(b) The applicant shall declare under penalty of perjury and under penalty of refusal, suspension or revocation of the license, that the statements made in the application are true, correct and complete to the best of the applicant's knowledge and belief.

(c) In order to make a determination of license eligibility, the insurance commissioner is authorized to require fingerprints of applicants and submit the fingerprints and the fee required to perform the criminal history record checks to the Tennessee bureau of investigation and the federal bureau of investigation (FBI) for state and national criminal history record checks; the insurance commissioner shall require a criminal history record check on each applicant in accordance with this part. The insurance commissioner shall require each applicant to submit a full set of fingerprints in order for the insurance commissioner to obtain and receive national criminal history records from the FBI criminal justice information services division.

(1) The commissioner may contract for the collection, transmission and resubmission of fingerprints required under this section. If the commissioner does so, the fee for collecting, transmitting and retaining fingerprints shall be payable directly to the contractor by the applicant. The commissioner may agree to a reasonable fingerprinting fee to be charged by the contractor.

(2) The commissioner may waive submission of fingerprints by any person that has previously furnished fingerprints and maintains fingerprints on file with the central repository of the NAIC, its affiliates or subsidiaries.

(3) The commissioner is authorized to submit electronic fingerprint records and necessary identifying information to the NAIC, its affiliates or subsidiaries for permanent retention in a centralized repository. The purpose of such a centralized repository is to provide insurance commissioners with access to fingerprint records in order to perform criminal history record checks.

SECTION 6.

(a) Before issuing a public adjuster license to an applicant under this section, the commissioner shall find that the applicant:

(1) Is eligible to designate this state as his or her home state or is eligible for a license pursuant to Section 9;

(2) Has not committed any act that is a ground for denial, suspension or revocation of a license as set forth in Section 11;

(3) Is trustworthy, reliable, and of good reputation;

(4) Is financially responsible to exercise the license and has provided proof of financial responsibility as required in Section 12 of this act;

(5) Has paid the fees set forth by rule of the commissioner; and

(6) Maintains an office in his or her home state of residence with public access by reasonable appointment or regular business hours, or both.

(b) In addition to satisfying the requirements of subsection (a), unless exempted pursuant to the provisions of this part, an individual shall:

(1) Be at least eighteen (18) years of age;

(2) Have successfully passed the public adjuster examination;

(3) Designate a licensed individual public adjuster responsible for the business entity's compliance with the insurance laws, rules, and regulations of this state; and

(4) Designate only licensed individual public adjusters to exercise the business entity's license.

(c) The commissioner may require any documents reasonably necessary to verify the information contained in the application.

SECTION 7.

(a) An individual applying for a public adjuster license under this part shall pass a written examination unless exempt pursuant to Section 8. The examination shall test the knowledge of the individual concerning the duties and responsibilities of a public adjuster and the insurance laws and regulations of this state. Examinations required by this section shall be developed and conducted under rules and regulations prescribed by the commissioner.

(b) The commissioner may make arrangements, including contracting with an outside testing service, for administering examinations and collecting a nonrefundable fee in an amount set forth by rule by the commissioner.

(c) Each individual applying for an examination shall remit a nonrefundable fee as prescribed by the commissioner and in an amount set by rule promulgated by the commissioner.

(d) An individual who fails to appear for the examination as scheduled or fails to pass the examination shall reapply for an examination and remit all required fees and forms before being rescheduled for another examination.

SECTION 8.

(a) An individual who applies for a public adjuster license in this state who was previously licensed as a public adjuster in another state based on a public adjuster examination shall not be required to take or complete any prelicensing examination. This exemption is only available if the person is currently licensed in that state or if the application is received within twelve (12) months of the cancellation or termination of the applicant's previous license and:

(1) If the prior state issues a certification that, at the time of cancellation or termination, the applicant was in good standing in that state or the state's producer database records; or

(2) Records maintained by the NAIC, its affiliates or subsidiaries indicate that the public adjuster is or was licensed in good standing at the time of cancellation or termination.

(b) A person licensed as a public adjuster in another state based on a public adjuster examination who moves to this state shall make application within ninety (90) days of establishing legal residence to become a resident licensee pursuant to Section 6 of this act. No prelicensing examination shall be required of that person to obtain a public adjuster license.

(c) An individual who applies for a public adjuster license in this state who was previously licensed as a public adjuster in this state shall not be required to complete any prelicensing examination. This exemption is only available if the application is received within twelve (12) months of the cancellation or termination of the applicant's previous license in this state and if, at the time of cancellation or termination, the applicant was in good standing in this state.

SECTION 9.

(a) Unless denied licensure pursuant to Section 11, a nonresident person shall receive a nonresident public adjuster license if:

(1) The person is currently licensed as a resident public adjuster and in good standing in his or her home state;

(2) The person has submitted the proper request for licensure, has paid the fees required by the rule promulgated pursuant to Section 6(a)(5), and has provided proof of financial responsibility as required in Section 12;

(3) The person has submitted or transmitted to the commissioner the appropriate completed application for licensure; and

(4) The person's home state awards nonresident public adjuster licenses to residents of this state on substantially the same basis.

(b) The commissioner may verify the public adjuster's licensing status through the producer database maintained by the NAIC, its affiliates, or subsidiaries.

(c) As a condition to continuation of a public adjuster license issued under this section, the licensee shall maintain a resident public adjuster license in his or her home state. The nonresident public adjuster license issued under this section shall terminate and be surrendered immediately to the commissioner if the home state public adjuster license terminates for any reason, unless the public adjuster has been issued a license

as a resident public adjuster in his or her new home state. The licensed nonresident public adjuster must provide prompt notification of his new home state license to the state or states which have issued the nonresident license. This notification shall include the licensee's new and old addresses. A new state resident license is required for nonresident licenses to remain valid. The new state resident license must have reciprocity with the licensing nonresident state or states for the nonresident license not to terminate.

SECTION 10.

(a) Unless denied licensure under this part, persons who have met the requirements of this part shall be issued a public adjuster license.

(b) A public adjuster license shall remain in effect for a period of two (2) years unless revoked, terminated or suspended. The commissioner may renew a license issued under this act as long as the request for renewal and fee set forth in the rule promulgated pursuant to Section 6(a)(5) is paid and any other requirements for license renewal are met by the date of the license's expiration.

(c) The licensee shall inform the commissioner by any means acceptable to the commissioner of a change of address, change of legal name, or change of material information submitted on the application within thirty (30) days of the change.

(d) A licensed public adjuster shall be subject to the provisions of Tennessee Code Annotated, Title 56, Chapters 8 and 53.

(e) A public adjuster who allows his or her license to lapse may, within twelve (12) months from the date of expiration, be issued a new public adjuster license upon the commissioner's receipt of the request for renewal. However, a penalty in the amount of double the unpaid renewal fee shall be required and be subject to other penalties as provided by law before the license will be renewed. If the commissioner receives the

request for reinstatement and the required lapsed license fee within sixty (60) days of the date the license lapsed, the commissioner shall reinstate the license retroactively to the date the license lapsed. If the commissioner receives the request for reinstatement and the required lapsed license fee after sixty (60) days but within one (1) year of the date the license lapsed, the commissioner shall reinstate the license prospectively with the date the license is reinstated. If the person applies for reinstatement more than one (1) year from date of lapse, the person shall reapply for the license under this act.

(f) A licensed public adjuster who is unable to comply with license renewal procedures due to military service, a long-term medical disability, or some other extenuating circumstance, may request a waiver of those procedures. The public adjuster also may request a waiver of any examination requirement, fine, or other sanction imposed for failure to comply with renewal procedures.

(g) The license shall contain the licensee's name, city and state of business address, personal identification number, the date of issuance, the expiration date, and any other information the commissioner deems necessary.

(h) In order to assist in the performance of the commissioner's duties, the commissioner may contract with nongovernmental entities, including but not limited to the NAIC or any affiliates or subsidiaries that the NAIC oversees, to perform any functions, including testing and the collection of fees and data, related to licensing, that the commissioner may deem appropriate.

SECTION 11.

(a) The commissioner may place on probation, cancel, terminate, suspend, revoke or refuse to issue or renew a public adjuster's license or may levy a civil penalty in accordance with the provisions hereof or any combination of actions, for any one or more of the following causes:

(1) Providing materially incorrect, misleading, incomplete, or untrue information in the license application;

(2) Violating any laws administered by the commissioner, or violating lawful regulations, or final orders of the commissioner or of another state's insurance commissioner;

(3) Obtaining or attempting to obtain a license through misrepresentation or fraud;

(4) Improperly withholding, misappropriating, or converting to his or her own use any monies or properties received in the course of conducting business under this license;

(5) Intentionally misrepresenting the terms of an actual or proposed insurance contract or application for insurance;

(6) Having been convicted of a felony in a final decision of a court of competent jurisdiction;

(7) Having committed any insurance unfair trade practice or insurance fraud prohibited under Tennessee Code Annotated, Title 56, Chapters 8 and 53;

(8) Using fraudulent, coercive or dishonest practice or demonstrating incompetence, untrustworthiness or financial irresponsibility in the conduct of business in this state or elsewhere;

(9) Having an insurance producer license, or its equivalent, suspended or revoked in any other state, province, district or territory;

(10) Forging another's name to an application for insurance or to any document related to an insurance transaction;

(11) Cheating on an examination for an insurance license;

(12) Knowingly accepting insurance business from an individual who is not licensed by the commissioner but who is required to be so licensed;

(13) Allowing a person not licensed under this act to perform actions requiring licensure hereunder;

(14) Failing to comply with a final administrative or court order imposing a child support obligation.

(b) Any action by the commissioner to put on probation, suspend, revoke or deny the renewal of a license pursuant to this action shall be governed by the Uniform Administrative Procedures Act, compiled in title 4, chapter 5.

(c) In the event that the action of the commissioner is to deny an application for a license, the commissioner shall notify the applicant and advise, in writing, the applicant of the denial of the applicant's application within thirty (30) days.

(d) The license of a business entity may be suspended, revoked or refused if the commissioner finds that an individual's violation was known or should have been known by one (1) or more of the partners, officers or managers acting on behalf of the business entity, and the violation was not timely reported to the commissioner and corrective action was not taken.

(e) In addition to or in lieu of any applicable denial, suspension, cancellation, termination, or revocation of a license, a person may, after a hearing, be subject to a civil penalty in an amount not less than one hundred dollars (\$100) nor more than one thousand dollars (\$1,000) for each separate violation of the grounds enumerated in subsection (a). Each day of continued violation shall constitute a separate violation.

(f) The commissioner shall retain the authority to enforce the provisions of and impose any penalty or remedy authorized by this act or any other provision of this title against any person who is under investigation for or charged with a violation of this act,

even if the person's license or registration has been surrendered or has lapsed by operation of law.

(g) The commissioner may serve a notice or order in any action arising under this act by registered or certified mail to the public adjuster or applicant at the address of record on file with the commissioner. Notwithstanding any provisions of law to the contrary, service in the manner set forth herein shall be deemed to constitute actual service on such public adjuster or applicant.

SECTION 12. Prior to issuance of a license as a public adjuster and for the duration of the license, the applicant shall secure evidence of financial responsibility in a format prescribed by the commissioner through a security bond.

(a) A surety bond shall be executed and issued by an insurer authorized to issue surety bonds in this state, and such bond:

(1) Shall be in the minimum amount of fifty thousand dollars (\$50,000);

(2) Shall be in favor of this state and shall specifically authorize recovery by the commissioner on behalf of any person in this state who sustained damages as the result of erroneous acts, failure to act, conviction of fraud, or conviction of unfair practices in his or her capacity as a public adjuster;

(3) Shall not be terminated unless at least thirty (30) days' prior written notice has been filed with the commissioner and given to the licensee; and

(4) Shall be in a form approved by the commissioner.

(b) The licensed public adjuster shall promptly notify the commissioner upon termination of the bond, unless otherwise directed by the commissioner.

(c) The commissioner may ask for the evidence of financial responsibility at any time he or she deems it necessary and proper to protect the rights of Tennessee consumers.

(d) The authority to act as a public adjuster shall automatically terminate if the evidence of financial responsibility terminates or becomes substantially impaired.

SECTION 13.

(a) An individual, who holds a public adjuster license and who is not exempt under subsection (b) of this section, shall satisfactorily complete a minimum of twelve (12) hours of continuing education courses, including ethics, reported on a biennial basis in conjunction with the license renewal cycle. Such education required by this section shall be in addition to any other continuing education requirements required for other professional licenses held by the individuals licensed under this part.

(b) This section shall not apply to:

(1) Licensees not licensed for one (1) full year prior to the end of the applicable continuing education biennium; or

(2) Licensees holding nonresident public adjuster licenses who have met the continuing education requirements of their home state and whose home state gives credit to residents of this state on substantially the same basis.

(c) Except as set forth in subsection (b), only continuing education courses approved by the commissioner shall be used to satisfy the continuing education requirement of subsection (a).

SECTION 14.

(a) A public adjuster may charge the insured a reasonable fee.

(b) A public adjuster shall not pay a commission, service fee or other valuable consideration to a person for investigating or settling claims in this state if that person is required to be licensed under this act and is not so licensed.

(c) A person shall not accept a commission, service fee or other valuable consideration for investigating or settling claims in this state if that person is required to be licensed under this act and is not so licensed.

(d) A public adjuster may pay or assign commission, service fees or other valuable consideration to persons who do not investigate or settle claims in this state, unless the payment would violate applicable state law.

(e) In the event of a catastrophic disaster, there shall be limits on catastrophic fees. No public adjuster shall charge, agree to or accept as compensation or reimbursement any payment, commission, fee, or other thing of value equal to more than fifteen percent (15%) of any insurance settlement or proceeds. No public adjuster shall require, demand or accept any fee, retainer, compensation, deposit, or other thing of value, prior to settlement of a claim.

SECTION 15.

(a) Public adjusters shall ensure that all contracts for their services are in writing and contain the following terms:

- (1) Legible full name of the adjuster signing the contract, as reflected in the records on file with the commissioner;
- (2) Permanent home state business address and phone number;
- (3) Tennessee public adjuster license number;
- (4) Title of "Public Adjuster Contract" or its substantial equivalent;
- (5) The insured's full name, street address, insurance company name and policy number, if known;
- (6) A description of the loss and its location, if applicable;
- (7) Description of services to be provided to the insured;
- (8) Signatures of the public adjuster and the insured;

(9) Date contract was signed by the public adjuster and date the contract was signed by the insured;

(10) Attestation language stating that the public adjuster is fully bonded pursuant to this part; and

(11) Full salary, fee, commission, compensation or other considerations the public adjuster is to receive for services.

(b) The contract may specify that the public adjuster shall be named as a co-payee on an insurer's payment of a claim. If the contract so specifies, then:

(1) If the compensation is based on a share of the insurance settlement, the exact percentage shall be specified;

(2) Initial expenses to be reimbursed to the public adjuster from the proceeds of the claim payment shall be specified by type, with dollar estimates set forth in the contract and with any additional expenses to first be approved by the insured; and

(3) Compensation provisions in a public adjusting contract shall not be redacted in any copy of the contract provided to the commissioner.

(c) If the insurer, not later than seventy-two (72) hours after the date on which the loss is reported to the insurer, either pays or commits in writing to pay to the insured the policy limit of the insurance policy, the public adjuster shall:

(1) Not receive a commission consisting of a percentage of the total amount paid by an insurer to resolve a claim;

(2) Inform the insured that the amount of any recovery amount might not be increased; and

(3) Be entitled only to reasonable compensation from the insured for services provided by the public adjuster on behalf of the insured, based on the

time spent on a claim and expenses incurred by the public adjuster, until the claim is paid or the insured receives a written commitment to pay from the insurer.

(d) A public adjuster shall provide the insured a written disclosure concerning any direct or indirect financial interest that the public adjuster has with any other party who is involved in any aspect of the claim (other than the salary, fee, commission or other consideration established in the written contract with the insured), including but not limited to, any ownership of (other than as a minority stockholder) or any compensation expected to be received from, any construction firm, salvage firm, building appraisal firm, motor vehicle repair shop, or any other firm that provides estimates for work, or that performs any work, in conjunction with damages caused by the insured loss on which the public adjuster is engaged. The word "firm" shall include any corporation, partnership, association, joint-stock company or person.

(e) A public adjuster contract may not contain any contract term that:

(1) Allows the public adjuster's percentage fee to be collected when money is due from an insurance company, but not paid, or that allows a public adjuster to collect the entire fee from the first check issued by an insurance company, rather than as percentage of each check issued by an insurance company;

(2) Requires the insured to authorize an insurance company to issue a check only in the name of the public adjuster;

(3) Imposes collection costs or late fees in violation of Tennessee law; or

(4) Precludes a public adjuster from pursuing civil remedies.

(f) Prior to the signing of the contract, the public adjuster shall provide the insured with a separate disclosure document regarding the claim process that states:

(1) Property insurance policies obligate the insured to present a claim to his or her insurance company for consideration. There are three (3) types of adjusters that could be involved in that process. The definitions of the three (3) types are as follows:

(A) "Company adjuster" means the insurance adjusters who are employees of an insurance company. They represent the interest of the insurance company and are paid by the insurance company. They will not charge you a fee.

(B) "Independent adjuster" means the insurance adjusters who are hired on a contract basis by an insurance company to represent the insurance company's interest in the settlement of the claim. They are paid by your insurance company. They will not charge you a fee.

(C) "Public adjuster" means the insurance adjusters who do not work for any insurance company. They work for the insured to assist in the preparation, presentation and settlement of the claim. The insured hires them by signing a contract agreeing to pay them a fee or commission based on a percentage of the settlement, or other method of compensation;

(2) The insured is not required to hire a public adjuster to help the insured meet his or her obligations under the policy, but has a right to do so;

(3) The insured has the right to initiate direct communications with the insured's attorney, the insurer, the insurer's adjuster, and the insurer's attorney, or any other person regarding the settlement of the insured's claim;

(4) The public adjuster is not a representative or employee of the insurer;
and

(5) The salary, fee, commission or other consideration is the obligation of the insured, not the insurer.

(g) The insured shall be given a copy or the original of the contract with the public adjuster. The public adjuster's original contract, or a copy, shall be available at all times for inspection without notice by the commissioner.

(h) The public adjuster shall provide the insurer a notification letter, which has been signed by the insured, authorizing the public adjuster to represent the insured's interest.

(i) The insured has the right to rescind the contract within three (3) business days after the date the contract was signed. The rescission shall be in writing and mailed or delivered to the public adjuster at the public adjuster's address in the contract within the three (3) business day period.

(j) If the insured exercises the right to rescind the contract, anything of value given by the insured to the public adjuster under the contract will be returned to the insured within fifteen (15) business days following the receipt by the public adjuster of the cancellation notice.

SECTION 16. A public adjuster who receives, accepts or holds any funds on behalf of an insured, towards the settlement of a claim for loss or damage, shall deposit the funds in a non-interest-bearing escrow or trust account in a financial institution that is insured by an agency of the federal government in the public adjuster's home state or in the state where the loss occurred.

SECTION 17.

(a) A public adjuster shall maintain complete records of each transaction as a public adjuster. The records required by this section shall include the following:

(1) Name of the insured;

- (2) Date, location and amount of the loss;
- (3) Copy of the contract between the public adjuster and insured;
- (4) Name of the insurer and, if available, amount, expiration date and number of each policy carried with respect to the loss;
- (5) Itemized statement of the insured's recoveries;
- (6) Itemized statement of all compensations received by the public adjuster, from any source whatsoever, in connection with the loss;
- (7) A register of all monies received, deposited, disbursed, or withdrawn in connection with a transaction with an insured, including fees transfers and disbursements from a trust account and all transactions concerning all interest bearing accounts;
- (8) Name of public adjuster who executed the contract;
- (9) Name of the attorney representing the insured, if applicable, and the name of the claims representatives of the insurance company; and
- (10) Evidence of financial responsibility in a format prescribed by the insurance commissioner.

(b) Records of transactions as a public adjuster shall be maintained for at least five (5) years after the termination of the transaction with an insured and shall be open to examination by the commissioner at all times.

(c) Records submitted to the commissioner in accordance with this section that contain information identified in writing as proprietary by the public adjuster shall be treated as confidential by the commissioner and shall not be subject to any law making them a public record.

SECTION 18.

(a) A public adjuster is obligated, under his or her license, to serve with objectivity and complete loyalty in the interest of his client alone, and to render to the insured such information, counsel and service, as within the knowledge, understanding and opinion in good faith of the licensee, as will best serve the insured's insurance claim needs and interest.

(b) A public adjuster shall not solicit, or attempt to solicit, an insured during the course of the loss-producing occurrence.

(c) A public adjuster shall not permit an unlicensed employee or representative of the public adjuster to conduct business for which a license is required under this part.

(d) A public adjuster shall not have a direct or indirect financial interest in any aspect of the claim, other than the salary, fee, commission or other consideration established in the written contract with the insured, unless full written disclosure has been made to the insured.

(e) A public adjuster shall not acquire any interest in salvage of property subject to the contract with the insured unless the public adjuster obtains written permission from the insured after settlement of the claim with the insurer.

(f) The public adjuster shall not refer or direct the insured to get needed repairs or services in connection with a loss from any person with whom the public adjuster has a financial interest, or from whom the public adjuster may receive direct or indirect compensation for the referral unless the interest or compensation is disclosed to the insured.

(g) The public adjuster shall disclose to an insured if he or she has any interest or will be compensated by any construction firm, salvage firm, building appraisal firm, motor vehicle repair shop or any other firm that performs any work in conjunction with damages

caused by the insured loss. The word "firm" shall include any individual corporation, partnership, association, joint-stock company or legal entity.

(h) Any compensation or anything of value in connection with an insured's specific loss that will be received by a public adjuster shall be disclosed by the public adjuster to the insured in writing including the source and amount of any such compensation.

(i) Public adjusters shall adhere to the following general ethical requirements:

(1) A public adjuster shall not undertake the adjustment of any claim if the public adjuster is not sufficiently competent and knowledgeable as to the terms and conditions of the insurance coverage so as to properly discharge his duties as public adjuster, or which otherwise exceeds the public adjuster's current expertise;

(2) A public adjuster shall not knowingly make any oral or written material misrepresentations or statements to any insured client or potential insured client which are false or maliciously critical and intended to injure any person engaged in the business of insurance;

(3) No public adjuster, while so licensed by the commissioner, may represent or act as a company adjuster, or independent adjuster on the same claim;

(4) The contract shall not be construed to prevent an insured from pursuing any civil remedy after the three (3) business day revocation or cancellation period;

(5) A public adjuster shall not enter into a contract or accept a power of attorney that vests in the public adjuster the effective authority to choose the persons who shall repair the insured's property; and

(6) A public adjuster shall ensure that all contracts for the public adjuster's services are in writing and set forth all material terms and conditions of the engagement.

(j) A public adjuster may not agree to any loss settlement without the insured's knowledge and consent.

SECTION 19.

(a) The public adjuster shall report to the commissioner any administrative action taken against the public adjuster in another jurisdiction or by another governmental agency in this state within thirty (30) days of the final disposition of the matter. This report shall include a copy of the order, consent to order, or other relevant legal documents.

(b) Within thirty (30) days of arraignment or other formal presentment of charges and entry of plea, the public adjuster shall report to the commissioner any prosecution of the public adjuster for a felony taken in any jurisdiction. The report shall include a copy of the initial complaint filed, the order resulting from the hearing, and any other relevant legal documents necessary to explain the charges brought against the public adjuster.

SECTION 20. The commissioner may make such investigations as are necessary for the proper administration of this act. For the purpose of making such investigations, the commissioner shall have inquisitorial powers and shall be empowered to subpoena witnesses and examine them under oath; provided, that all testimony, documents and other evidence obtained by the commissioner pursuant to this section shall be absolutely privileged and shall not be admissible as evidence in any private civil proceeding.

SECTION 21. The commissioner may promulgate reasonable regulations as are necessary or proper to carry out the purposes of this act. These regulations may include

provisions relating to the assessment of licensure fees reasonable to defray the costs of examinations and testing of public adjusters.

SECTION 22. If any provisions of this act, or time application of a provision to any person or circumstances, shall be held invalid, the remainder of the act, and time application of time provision to persons or circumstances other than those to which it is held invalid, shall not be affected.

SECTION 23. This act shall take effect immediately upon becoming law for the purpose of rulemaking. All other provisions of the act shall become effective on July 1, 2007, the public welfare requiring it.